

## ADMIRAL SEYMOUR IS RELIEVED.

Russians Bring in 200 of His Wounded.

FORCE SUFFERED GREATLY.

Russian Troops Proceeding to Peking—Optimistic View of the Situation—China's Ultimatum.

Che Foo, June 28, via Shanghai, noon.—Admiral Seymour's expedition has been relieved, having failed to connect with Peking. There is no news from Peking.

Russian Colonel Schelle, commanding the combined forces of 10,000 men, is supposed to be proceeding to Peking. Admiral Seymour's expedition is returning to Tien Tsin. His force has suffered greatly.

It is estimated from 40,000 to 60,000 Chinese troops are now before Peking. Boxers from all sections are swarming there.

HAD 200 WOUNDED, AT LEAST.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The minister of war has received the following from Admiral Alexieff, dated Port Arthur, June 27:

"During the night of June 25, a detachment of four companies of Russians, Col. Schivinsky commanding, and the same number of foreigners, went to the relief of Admiral Seymour, and brought 200 of his wounded to Tien Tsin."

**SITUATION OVERDRAWN.**  
New York, June 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"The situation in China is clearing slowly but surely. The losses and dangers of the foreigners in Tien Tsin are now known to have been grossly exaggerated by the rumor mongers. There has been no massacre of foreigners. The casualties have been few and damages to property have been slight. Dispatches received from the protection of the foreign quarter had been exposed, and a European who has reached the coast from Tien Tsin reports that there has been no approach to Peking."

The relief column which entered Tien Tsin Saturday night met with little resistance. The Russian losses are reported as four killed and 20 wounded, and the casualties of the other detachments were light.

**THIS VIEW IS TOO OPTIMISTIC.**

Admiral Seymour's mixed force, which was retreating toward Tien Tsin, does not appear to have been in so desperate a plight as the earliest and most sensational dispatches had made out, and on Sunday it was only three miles from the city. The details of the rescue of this force by a relief column 2,000 strong are still lacking, but the return of the entire body to Tien Tsin is a foregone conclusion.

The safety of the foreign legations is assured. The foreigners, with their own guards, were conducted out of the capital and placed under the protection of Seymour's force, which retired slowly toward Tien Tsin with his sick and wounded. The column was harassed by Chinese mobs and compelled to move slowly, but apart from the danger of securing supplies it does not appear to have been in serious danger, much less in great extremity.

**CRISIS HAS BEEN PASSED.**

It now seems probable that with the ten thousand troops, including the Japanese, between Taku and Tien Tsin, Peking can be approached with little difficulty within a few days, and the details of the legations, reinstated in their quarters. This may be an optimistic view, but the situation has improved so rapidly during the last 48 hours that the collapse of the entire Boxer movement within a week and a foreboding future is not a declaration of war, but the improvement in the situation is unmistakable.

Information was not definite at midnight, but there was a general feeling among those watching events in the far east that there had been no catastrophe, and that the crisis had been passed. When Seymour's force is rescued diplomacy will come in. Russia and Japan will have troops on the ground, and it will not be easy to bring about a truce, but there will be no diplomatic situation in place of a crisis in Asian affairs, with China at war with Christendom.

**SEYMOUR THOUGHT IT SERIOUS.**

London, June 28, 3:20 a. m.—The last steamer arriving at Che Foo from Taku brought this message dated Tien Tsin, Monday June 26th:

"The Russian general in command of the relief force had decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for his troops was essential, and that they should not be moved until Sunday. Meanwhile came Admiral Seymour's helicopter, and that he could only hold out two days, if he started at dawn today (Monday)."

**60,000 FOREIGN TROOPS.**

Several thousand Japanese have left Taku for Tien Tsin and along the coast. Japanese have landed. The international troops now aggregate nearly 20,000, and Japan is preparing to send 20,000 more. With British, American and other troops there will be probably 60,000 men will be available in 8 months.

The Tien Shan refugees and the foreign engineers at Che Foo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25,000. Russian troops at Lu Tai, 25,000 at Shan Hai Wah, 15,000 driven off from Tien Tsin, and 150,000 at Peking.

The dispatch received by the foreign office stating that the foreign legations were requested to leave Peking within a specified time, is interpreted in some unofficial quarters as tantamount to giving the ministers their passports and a declaration of war, but as China does nothing like other countries, the official opinion is that there is nothing to do but await the course of events and to see what the ministers themselves say.

All the students at the foreign hospitals in Canton are leaving. Women missionaries are returning from the river ports. There was a slight disturbance at Wu-Chow Tuesday while the women were embarking. The crowd shouted, "Kill the foreign devils."

**CHINESE ULTIMATUM.**

According to advices from Shanghai, the Chinese officials, by direction of the southern viceroys, are asking the consuls to agree to conditions "insuring" as the Chinese say, "the neutrality of Shanghai and other coast cities."

They are also asking that foreign warships shall not sail or anchor in the ports, nor go to ports where there are no warships now, and that the crews shall not go ashore, and that the protection of foreigners be left to the Chinese authorities.

These conditions are to be virtually an ultimatum from Viceroy Liu Kung Yih and Chang Chih Tung.

The consuls desire a sufficient naval and military force to back up their refusal to comply with these demands. The total national force there now consists of 900 men with thirty-two guns. The Chinese have 4,000 men with six guns at the forts and 10,000 men outside Shanghai with modern rifles and machine guns.

The magnitude of the arrangements Japan is making suggests the probability of a Japanese expedition to the suppression of the present disturbances in China. She has chartered nineteen additional transports, and now has thirty-five in all.

**TRADE IS CROWDING WORSE.**

Iron and Steel Workers Find Few Customers for Their Products.

Lower Prices Have Not Stimulated Business—Blast Furnaces Shutting Down.

## FOR A THOROUGH CLEANSING AND BUILDING UP OF YOUR WHOLE SYSTEM TAKE DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery



POWERFUL  
BUT HARMLESS

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New York, June 28.—According to the Iron Age, in its weekly review of the iron and steel situation, it is idle to attempt to disguise the fact that the situation in the iron trade has been growing worse instead of better. That paper, after thus declaring its views, says:

"The reductions in price which have thus far been made have not served their purpose in bringing the great bulk of consumers into the market. They continue to withhold their orders, and it will probably take some definite development of a favorable character to induce the placing of any considerable business. Instead of a favorable developments we have had for some time a succession of unfavorable influences. Among these the drought in the Northwest is just now exerting a particularly depressing effect. If conditions in that section were as they should be at this season the great implement manufacturers would undoubtedly have placed orders to cover the materials they need in making up implements for next year, while other important consumers having considerable outlets in that direction would have undoubtedly been good buyers of iron and steel."

A meeting of leading iron and steel makers was held in this city on Tuesday, and while the nominal Pittsburgh prices of \$20 for Bessemer iron and \$25 for Bessemer billets were not changed, it is understood that the market is now an open one, and that pig iron and steel are both being offered at much lower prices.

The plan of having a fixed price on pig iron and steel is not helping the market, but is hurting it. It is realized that products must be set down to a solid basis before business will start up. There is plenty of tonnage in sight and with prices down to where buyers think it safe to take hold, a great deal of business will undoubtedly be placed. But the reductions to a solid basis should be made quickly so as to end the suspense.

The fact must not be overlooked that a restriction of production is taking place, with the possibility that in a short time the supply of various kinds of material will be found sharply reduced. It is estimated that at least thirty blast furnaces making foundry iron have been blown out in the past two months. Southern blast furnaces are being banked because of labor troubles and fear is expressed that the Pennsylvania furnaces are also being banked or closed because of accumulations of stocks which cannot be moved. The failure to agree on the schedule for the coming year in the western rolling mills will certainly cause the closing of a considerable number of establishments of this kind after July 1st. The effect of low prices in place is seen in the stoppage of a large western plate mill because of inability to meet present market prices without loss.

Reductions in price to a point that will induce buying, together with restrictions in production brought about by the causes enumerated will put a totally different face on the situation. An important development in the metal market has been the sharp advance in the price of pig iron. Two advances have been made during the week aggregating \$10 per ton, presenting a marked contrast to the recent course in prices in this commodity. Spelter also manifests an upward tendency.

**BEECHAM'S  
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10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

## ARE SICK OF THE WHOLE CONCERN.

British Soldiers' Real Sentiment on the South African Campaign.

ILL TREATMENT OF TROOPS.

Scandalous Conduct at British Hospitals in South Africa—Compact Between Boer Generals.

London, June 28.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Writing to the Morning Post from Winburg, Provost Batterby Franklin declares that the British soldier, though just as ready to "do or die" is "sick of the whole concern," that is to say of South Africa.

"There are very few men out here," writes the war correspondent, "who have repented of their pluck; very few who would hear of turning back until the 'show' is finished; but there are fewer still who do not heartily sick of the whole concern, who do not reckon daily with a sigh what they are missing in England—the racing and the yachting and the cricket, the little meetings and the little matches and the shooting. It may be, to follow, the big thing, the taking of two countries, each of which might make a kingdom; the drawing of the scarlet line of empire round this rich corner of the world."

**HEART NOT IN THE WAR.**  
"Mind, they mean going through with it; they would meet anything short of unconditional surrender with volubility; they would stop not a step this side of Pretoria."

"But they hate it. Their heart is not in the enterprise, but in the little ways and plays of settled civilization. They would rather be in the Dutchman's camp, where they are not starved and fight and die with the best gear, than in the Boer's camp, where they are starved and fight and die with the best gear."

**BOERS ARE FIGHTING YET.**  
London, June 28, 4:20 a. m.—Gen. Buller had a sharp rifle skirmish near Senekal, Friday, with a large force of entrenched Boers. He declined to attack them. This is the only fresh fighting reported.

The Boer outposts northeast of Pretoria are busy. The telegraph wires between Standerton and Newcastle were cut Sunday, and Sir Buller was told to report by helicopter.

Commandant Dewet, with 3,000 men and three guns, is moving northeast in the Orange River colony. It is understood that he and Commandant Botha are in a compact that neither would surrender so long as the other was in the field.

Twelve thousand rifles, all told, have been surrendered to the British. President Kruger is still at Machadodorp.

**EXPOSURE OF A SCANDAL.**  
The exposures regarding the hospitals in South Africa have made a great sensation in England. They began with three columns of restrained language in the Times, yesterday, from W. A. Burdett-Coutts, conservative member of parliament for Westminster. His disclosures have been widely reproduced and they are supplemented this morning with denunciatory telegrams and interviews from survivors and army medical men.

The archbishop of Capetown, in an address before the Society of Goodhope, in the Cape government house, Monday, expressed great dissatisfaction at the way in which the sick and wounded were treated. He declared that the Boer army clothing that was absolutely necessary was freely offered, but was rarely if ever distributed by the army doctors; that the sick slept on the bare ground, and that even in Capetown the hospitals were mismanaged and made one's blood boil.

A news agency dispatch from Capetown says: "Certain revelations point to malfeasance in connection with the supplies of comforts for the sick and wounded."

**A Long Time Coming.**  
New York, June 28.—Seth Sprague Terry, who is one of the beneficiaries of the will of Joseph W. Sprague, Louisville, says that it will be about fifty years before the estate valued at \$250,000 will come into the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, one of the collection of Japanese curios, one of the most valuable in this country, will be sold in this city next winter for the benefit of the estate. The collection is now in Louisville.

**Increase in the Price of Tea.**  
New York, June 28.—Aside from sales of cotton goods purchased for export to China, the only pronounced effect of the troubles in China was reflected in the price of tea ranging from 6 and 10 per cent. Thus far the situation in China has not operated in the direction of any hindrance of receipts, and the advance in price is regarded as sentimental. Japan tea, in fact, advanced before the Chinese troubles assumed importance, and is owned by China, have advanced more than the green teas of China.

**Colorado to Help India.**  
Denver, Colo., June 28.—Governor Thomas has issued a proclamation urging the people of this State to give aid to the famine sufferers of India. A. D. Weir of Omaha is here as the representative of the India relief commission and will make a canvass of the States.

**Drought in Arizona.**  
Phoenix, Ariz., June 28.—The prolonged drought in Salt River Valley has done many thousands dollars' worth of damage, and threatens the grain and fruit crops not yet harvested. Cattle are in bad condition and many ranchers are disposing of their stock as quickly as possible.

**AN HEIRESS STRANDED.**  
Miss Bybee of San Francisco has a Peculiar Experience.

Chicago, June 28.—A special to the Times-Herald from Davenport, Iowa, says:

A young lady, with papers in her possession that show her to be Miss Marion Bybee of San Francisco, appeared at a farm house near here last Saturday, alone and with the appearance of having walked a long distance. She said she had slept under a blackberry bush the night before.

In her possession was the will of her grandfather, Francis V. Hubbard of San Francisco, making her administratrix of her estate and bequeathing her blocks of stock of the Union Pacific railway, the Chicago and North Western, the Spring Valley Water Works and other property. Her story is that she left San Francisco for New York,

## WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE, What Becomes of the Patient?

Doctors have their hobbies as well as other people and in the treatment of disease often carry them too far for the patient's good. For instance in the treatment of indigestion or dyspepsia many doctors give bismuth and nothing else, and the patient is obliged to bring their patients through, still another doctor treats stomach troubles with the various vegetable essences and fruit salts.

Now one or the other of these excellent remedies becomes a hobby with the doctor who has had most success with the particular one in question, because all of them are best-sellers and because of them alone is so good as a combination of all of them, such as is found in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. The Maya Indians, still dwelling about ten miles from the city, are still suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia, belching of gas, distress after eating, sleeplessness, headaches, etc.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a secret patent nostrum, but you can see for yourself what it is and knowing this its success as a dyspepsia cure is not surprising. All druggists recommend and sell them at 50 cents.

failed to find friends there whom she was to visit, and started home. She left the Northwestern passenger train at Clinton, and walked about twenty miles to the place where she was discovered today. Miss Bybee, who is evidently suffering from nervous prostration, has been cared for by farmers' families.

**Maya Indians Check Mexicans.**  
Chicago, June 28.—A special to the Record from Oaxaca, Mexico, says:

The attack of the government troops on Chan Santa Cruz, the stronghold of the Maya Indians, is still delayed, owing to the vigorous opposition offered by the rebels against the advance of the troops. General Bravo's force of over 3,000 men have been joined about ten miles from the town, by a force of over 2,000 troops commanded by Gen. Martinez. Small detachments of troops have been sent into ambushes on a number of occasions by the Indians and sustained losses.

**He is No "Niggerdriver."**  
New York, June 28.—In looking over the accounts of Columbia University a few days ago, Seth Lowe, the president, discovered that the men employed in the boiler rooms and electrical power departments were working in twelve-hour shifts. He gave orders at once to the men on an eight-hour shift, including the pay, and to employ one-third more men at once.

"I am a firm believer in the justice and wisdom of an eight-hour day," President Lowe said when he gave the order. "The men who had been working in the boiler rooms, which had been made public by one of the men affected, and I know of no better way to put one's profession into practice where one has the power."

**FILIPINOS ARE COMING IN.**  
Nine Rebel Leaders Swear Allegiance to America.

Oath is Direct Enough to Warn Them Against Violation—Other Rebels Expected to Come.

Manila, June 27.—Nine of the insurgent leaders, including Gen. Pio Del Pilar, Concepcion, Garcia and Alvarez, were released today upon taking the oath of allegiance to the government and renouncing all forms of revolution in the Philippines, together with making formal acknowledgment of American sovereignty.

This oath is much stronger and more binding than the oath which Gen. Otis administered and was consequently accepted by the Filipinos, who accepted it with bad grace, fully realizing the results of any violation.

Senor Buencamino took the oath Monday. It is hoped that the signing of the line between the present party men to take advantage of the amnesty, which has thus far been without results other than those of today.

**Kumassie in a Tight Fix.**  
London, June 27.—The colonial office has received a telegram from Col. Willocks, dated Prahu, Ashanti, June 26th, as follows:

"Mr. Wilkinson reached Bekwai June 19th, and telegraphed to the governor of the gold coast (Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson) at Kumassie, the latter writes June 16th, saying he will be ready to receive me at Kumassie, and received by Capt. Hall at Esameja, was forwarded to Wilkinson at Bekwai, and arrived at Kumassie June 22nd, after marching through torrents of rain."

"Lieut. Burroughs with about 500 natives is going north as fast as the flooded rivers permit."

**JAPANESE ARE ANGRY.**  
Korean King Displeased Them—So Did Editors and a Composer.

Vancouver, B. C., June 28.—According to Oriental affairs the Japanese government is very angry at the secret execution of General An Kyung Su and Kwon Young Chin, former cabinet ministers of the Korean government and leaders of the progressive party, who were privately strangled in the Seoul prison as traitors on the night of May 27th. Both were concerned in the assassination of Queen Min at Seoul in 1895.

For the last four years they had been refugees in Japan and returned to Japan under the protection of Japanese minister. Despite this chaparrage they were tortured into making a full confession, were then beaten and strangled and their bodies exposed as traitors to the big ball and afterward drawn and quartered. The Japanese minister tried to prevent the execution, but was refused audience with the Korean king, on account of the latter's illness.

All of the Korean officials connected with the death of Kwon and An have been sentenced to transportation and have already been sent into exile. The part of the Korean king to appease the Japanese government, which had demanded an explanation from Korea. This explanation has been tendered by the Korean minister of foreign affairs, but is not satisfactory to Japan.

The Japanese journalists who published an objectionable article concerning the crown prince and his bride, have paid dearly for their folly. The Tokyo local court rejected the plea of insanity set up on behalf of the editor and sentenced him to three and a half years' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of 120 yen, as well as police surveillance for one year. Morita, who published the article, received the same punishment, and the man who set up the type was condemned to eight months' imprisonment, a fine of 50 yen, and six months' police surveillance.

**Prominent Insurance Man Dead.**  
San Francisco, June 28.—Captain Arthur Magill, for 20 years general manager for the Pacific coast of the Phoenix and Home Insurance companies, is dead in this city, having succumbed to an attack of dropsy.

## WILL BE A LONG, BLOODY CONFLICT.

German Expert's Opinion of the Controversy in China.

VAST MOBS OF FANATICS.

These Must Be Contended With, and for a Time Will Defy the World—Russo-Japanese Trouble Serious.

Victoria, B. C., June 28.—Gen. Stahl, of the Imperial German army, who has been investigating conditions in the Orient under a special commission from the German government, has arrived here on his way home. On being asked if he thought the Boxers would be quickly suppressed he said that in his opinion the powers had started in upon a long, bloody conflict. In the end the Boxers would be disbanded but the sacrifice of life would be appalling, for the movement was spreading like wildfire throughout China's vast territory. The south was also about to take up arms, and his information was that the uprising in the south was very grave and of great dimensions. The southern Boxers would join the north, and vast mobs of fanatics would have to be contended with. They would be insufficiently armed at first, but enormous quantities of arms were being constantly smuggled to them, and owing to the countless hordes of fanatics and the vast territory covered could for some time defy the attack of Gen. Stahl added that the hostility between Japan and Russia was a serious complication, as it would interfere with the unanimity of feeling between the powers which is almost absolutely necessary at this time.

**Down Go Wages.**  
New York, June 28.—It is reported that the board of wages at the Brooklyn navy yard has recommended a cut of 25 per cent. in the wages of mechanics and machinists. The report has been approved, it is said, by Secretary Long and will go into effect in July.

The present board, which meets annually for the adjustment of wages, is composed of Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt, Lieutenant Commander H. Morrell, Lieutenant J. C. Gage, and Paymaster Jackson. One reduction that will be made is in the tool-makers. They are at present receiving \$4 a day. According to the schedule they will receive \$3.75. It is said that the men intend to appeal to the secretary of the navy through the commandant of the navy yard against the reduction.

**HE IS HEDGING.**  
Denver, Colo., June 28.—Bishop Earl Cranston, of the Methodist Episcopal church, says that disconnected sentences from his recent sermon on the situation in China, which had been published throughout the country, had caused widespread misapprehension of his views. He added:

"When I said that the Christianizing of China would be worth any cost in money or life I was speaking specially of voluntary missionary sacrifice on the part of the church, and in answer to the query suggested by the present perils of our missionaries in that country, whether the end sought were worth the cost. I abhor the idea of making Christians by force of arms even were it possible to do so. Continuing my remarks as to the perils of our people shut up in Peking and Tien Tsin, the insignificant number of Americans in the relief column and the diplomatic hesitation at Washington as to the use of troops, instead of making a statement in such an emergency I would cut all the red tape in the world and set aside any treaty, meaning, of course, any treaty as inoperative as that by which civilized nations, China, will work out a high destiny for herself, I oppose any division of the empire."

**He Won't Do It Again.**  
Seattle, Wash., June 27.—J. Lochrist, a native of Toronto, Canada, an unsuccessful attempt June 26th, to murder his former wife, Mrs. Hugh Madden, after which he shot himself, the bullet causing almost instant death. Mrs. Madden is alive and will recover. The woman left Lochrist and married Madden. The suicide had pursued her for several years, and once before tried to kill her.

**Oregon's Vote.**  
Portland, Ore., June 27.—The official vote of the election on June 4th last shows the following pluralities for the Republican ticket: C. E. Wolverton, justice of the supreme court, 10,857; J. W. Bailey, food and dairy commissioner, 11,418.

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.**  
Program of the Convention to be Held at Saratoga Springs in August.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.—The program of the 23rd annual meeting of the American Bar Association to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has been made public. The convention will continue throughout three days, beginning Aug. 29. In addition to the meeting of the main body there will be sessions of the sections of legal education, patent, trade mark and copyright law. A conference of State boards of law examiners and a meeting of representatives of law schools will also take place.

The annual address, which is a feature of the meeting, will be made by George H. Peck of Chicago, on Thursday, August 30. After the routine of each day's session papers of much importance will be read and discussed. Among these will be:

"The Growth of Law," by Richard M. Venable, of Baltimore; "Ultra Vires Corporations," by Edward Avery Harrigan of Chicago; "A Hundred Years of American Diplomacy," by John Bassett Moore of New York.

The address of President Charles F. Manderson of Omaha, will deal with the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest, made in the States and by Congress during the preceding year.

At the meeting of the session of legal education, William Draper Loomis, dean of the law school of the university of Pennsylvania, will read a paper on "The Proper Preparation for the Study of Law," and David J. Hill, assistant sec-

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We give the Children's wants special consideration and always keep our stock full of the things which the young demand for the health and comfort of the little ones. During the hot days they need something cool to wear. Those Wash Suits and Straw or Linen Hats, make the most sensible summer dress that we have yet discovered. Then we have many other little things to suit them. Short Waists, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, and Neckwear, all in carefully selected lines.

**Wash Suits—Blouse Style**  
Plain and fancy crash and fancy duck, in checks and stripes. The prices start at \$1.75 from that to \$2.00, ages 3 to 12.

**Double Breasted style in two shades of brown duck. Very nobby suits, ages 7 to 14, prices \$2.25 and \$2.50.**

A big assortment of colored linen pants, all good patterns, 3 to 14 years, \$3.50, 40c and 60c.

**Straw and Crash Hats**  
For boys of all sizes. Youth's regular shapes in smooth and rough straw. White or mixed color, with plain or fancy braids, 50c to \$1.00.

**Child's Sailors.**  
Large and small shapes in splendid variety, all prices from 25c to \$1.00.

**MEXICAN HATS** in fancy colors, 60c, reduced from 85c.  
Crash Hats, square and sailor shapes, neat checked patterns, 35c and 50c.

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## TRUNK FACTORY.

OLIVER R. MEREDITH,  
Dealer in and Repairer of Bicycles and Trunks.  
29 E. First South Street.

retary of state, will speak on "The Study of International Law and Diplomacy."

**May Improve It.**  
Los Angeles, Cal., June 27.—The Express says the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, the only Democratic daily paper in Los Angeles, has been sold. The transfer of the property will take place tomorrow. The new owner is a newspaper man named James, of Bradford, W. B. Harrison, a local man with large oil interests, and Gov. Henry T. Gage are said to be associated with Mr. James, which would indicate that the paper is to be changed to a Republican paper.

**August Flower.**  
"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Houton, "that in my travels in all parts of the world for the last 10 years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen or for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottle free at A. C. Smith's